Bueiness Notices.

AUGUST. Delicious wenth, or mosth that might Delicious be, if not so sultry! Oh, grant a little cool respite To for-heads hat and pulses sweltry! Send cown, so pease, one gentle houses Reviving, healing, purifying; Oh, could you feel of we reveal The pain of sudorific dying! The pavements burn! in value we turn
To Rockland toe and soda-water;
Or, in despair, rage, frime and awear,
Consisting days to accert shoughter;
The configuration brazen walls.
The door knobs slow like lighted tapers;
The confest hooks have burning looks—
Even Consent's Sparrowgrassis! Pepers. The Mouth then spake: "For pity's sake
Why suffer thus when help is near you?
The SMITHS alous"—and prod het tone—
"The SMITHS alous"—and prod het tone—
you!
Be wise; exchase the tailoring crew,
Who with thick, ill-made clothes befool you;
To Smith's repair, and you'll find there
Fall suits that cannot fall to cool you."

MITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing sterooms. New 122, 138 and 149 Fulton-st., New-York.

CANTRELL'S TWALVE-SHILLING GAITERS. CANTRELL'S CHILDREN'S SHORS. CANTRELL'S GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS and SHOES. CANTRELL'S New SHOR, No. 213 Broadway. CANTRELL'S Boot and Show Store, No. 213 Broadway.

GAS APPARATUS FOR THE COUNTRY.

SEWING MACHINES. SEWING MACHINES.

There Distributes the properties of New York, in several salid age of June, 1837, the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, in several salid negative commenced by i.M. Singer & Co., after due notice to the seisendants, ordered write of injunction to lesse, prohibiting the sale of use of the Huwt & Wesstern Machine, for violating five patents. Also the Emery, Houghton & Co. Machine for infringing two patents, and against the Watson Tax Dellar Machine, for highly site, two patents.

Persons who buy say of those inferior Sowing Machines, can have no reason for complaint when they are compelled by law to stop using them. I.M. Singan & Co., No. 456 Broadway.

REMOVAL. - MARSH & Co.'s Kadical Cure Truss Office of No. 2 Maidan-kue, has been removed to No. 2 Veseyet., Astor House. Trasses, Supporters, Skoulder-Brases, Sile
Elastic Stockings, and every variety of Bandages of most ap-proved patterns skillfully applied. Private application rooms for Lastica. A competent female in amendance HOBB'S CELEBRATED NIGHT-LATCHES, FOR DWELLING HOUSES, &c.

No. 157 Fulton-st., Near Broadway. RASPBERRIES, WHORTLEBERRIES, TOMATOES, or any other Fruit or Vegetable, can be preserved in a fresh state by Spratt's Patrant Cans. Having been in me for the past three years, and thoroughly tested, they require no puglag, but stend on their own merits. Full directions tor preserving ac-company the Cans. Wells Provost, Proprietors, No. 36 Front-st. (near Beckman-st.), Naw-York.

SEWING MACHINES .- All persons who want a Sewing Machine of universal utility—one that will see the fightest rebries and the beavior fabrice better than any other—the best machine for family use, manufacturing, planation use, or any use whatever—a margine that don't get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily earn \$1,000 a year—can obtain it nowhere except at the office of

1 M. Singan & Co., No. 432 Broadway, N. Y.

Wigs !-HAIR-DYE!!-WIGS!!-BACHELOR'S figs and Toursus have improvements peculiar to their house, hey are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, as and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best cock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his mous DYN. Sold at Sacranor's No. 231 Broadway.

GAS FITTING AND GAS FIXTURES.

Children require nourishment that is healthful and agreeable. With this view, Wino's Farina Crackens have been used feely with mile, as a regular diet for some of our little bright-syst acquaintances, and they have improved astomahingly within a new weeks past. None but the true Farina Crackens, stamped with the nume Wino, should be used these may be had of the best grocer generally.

PERFECT FITTING COATS, VESTS and PANTAto P. Fox, United States Army, United States Navy a Tailor, No. 47 Amity st., corner of Wooster-st, G. P. F. having no rent to pay, customers can buy

FACTS.-Dr. TOBIAS'S VENETIAN LINIMENT circa Chronia Rheumstam, Pains of all kinds, either externa or internal, Colic. Dysentery, Cuts. &c. It is warranted to perform all that is stated, or the money will be refunded by the agont. Price 55 and 50 cents. Depot No. 55 Courtlandt st., New-York. Sold everywhere.

HOLLOWA'S PHLS.—Are you feeble in body, acapable of exertion, doll, languid and desponding, yet mustle o explain the cause? Be assured that it exists in the stomach at the accretive organs, and that a course of this purifying and religiorating remedy will restore your strength, activity and accirculates, and recruit all your energies.

Wigs, HAIR DYE, Wigs .- CRISTADORO, No. 6

New-Pork Daily Tribune

MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1857.

A terrible tragedy was enacted on Saturday morning shortly after daylight at the Sea View who was temporarily in charge of the bar, being murdered by the book keeper of the establishment, James P. Donnelly. The Coroner's Jury found that the deed was committed by Donnelly, and he was accordingly committed to the jail at Freehold to await bis trial, which will come off during the e: suing month. Full particulars of the affair will be found in another column.

A young man named Theodore L. Tompkins, about twenty-three years of age, a resident of Hoboken, was so badly beaten in a vile drinking den in Mulberry street, in this city, on Saturday night last that he died early on Sunday morning. Au inquest was held in Hoboken yesterday, and seteral arrests were made in this city last night on auspicion of the parties being connected with the transaction. Full particulars are given in another

The August session of the Common Council will commence to-day. There is considerable business yet unfixished, especially in the hands of the Aldermen, and the public will naturally look for less wrangling and more real work than characterized the sessions of the last three months.

Our report of the doings of the Police Commisslopers on Saturday is particularly interesting. The Board voted one hundred and seventy-one times to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Draper, the vote being precisely the same in every instance, viz: Messrs. Nye, Bowen and Stranaban for Cyrus Curtis, Republican; Wood and Powell for Royal Phelps, Democrat; Cholwell for Daniel Ullman, American. Just before the adjournment the Mayor made complaint of a report refusing him the privilege of appointing twentyfive special policemen for a private body guard; but the unmerciful excoriation administered to his Honor by Gen. Nye rather abated his importunities.

By telegraph we hear of a severe rain storm Alabama and Georgia on Friday, which swept away bridges and damaged the crops severely. Floods are feared.

There are those who flatter themselves that the Republican party is dead, or on the point of dissolution-who hope to see it crushed, or seriously weakened, in the approaching State Elections They say to themselves-" Thousands joined it last year under the excitement naturally occasioned by the outrages in Kansas, and in the hope of Fremont's election, who have fallen, or will fall away now, insuring the signal defeat of those who atill rally around the Republican standard, And

this defeat will be the precursor of dissolution." There is a certa n plausibility in this calculation Thousands did vote for Fremout last November was were not Republicans, and had never before

1856 pretended to be. Some of these really bebeved that the outrages in Kansas would revolution ize the country; some "went in for the chances." especially after the magnificent triumph in Maine, fancying that their prespects for Missions, Collectorships, Territorial Govern riships, and other nice tid-bits, were better in the comparatively unofficered Republican party than in either of its rivals. Many of these are with us in heart-so far as they have any heart-to-day; but four years is long to wait, and they are cutting in for what is going now, intending to secure our eternal gratitude and the faitest berthe in case the prospect shall justify them in coming back to us in 1859 or '60. Toey calculate that we can very well spare them till then, and that they may meantime contrive to pick up something or other by lying around loose through the sterile interim. The idea is not so bad, regarding the matter in a purely practical light.

But will the temporary secession of these suffice to break up or break down the Republican party Why should it? How can it? Does any man of sense imagine that the Whig party could be revived so . a to become a veritable power in the land? Can the Know-Nothing organization be renewed? Can the American party, on its National Platform of sequiescence in all the past aggressions and outrages of the Slave Power, ever again carry even one Free State ? We are confident no intelligent man believes it. There remains, then, to be considered but this alternative-Those Republicans who formeriy belonged to the Democratic party will return to it, now that there is no immediate chance of a Republican ascendency in the National Councils.

Of course, some of those who voted for Fremont will fall away from the Republican standard, as we have already intimated. The force of habit and the appeals of old compatriots will prevail with quite a number; though experience shows that it is harder to break away from old party associations than to resist their allurements afterward. Yet, doubtless. some, who looked for victory last Fall and did not fit d it, or for office and failed to secure it, will now slough off from their Republican friends. But when we look beyond mere individual incite-

ments to the impalses which move the masses, no man can assign a plausible reason for descriing the Republican flag. Our party is the youngest of any that claims a National existence, yet it carried eleven States last Fall, while the older and more widely organized "Americans" carried but one. Since then, we have gained a signal triumph in St. Louis, and are beginning to be felt as a power throughout the border Slave States. Had we elected our President, we should have had by this time a Republican party throughout the entire South; as it is we have a cardidate for Congress in Kentucky and are contesting Missouri, not without hopes of a practical triumph in the Election of to-day. We do not, indeed, look for Rollins's success, because thousands of German Republicans will vote against him as an "American" and Temperance man; but Slavery in Misscuri plainly sees the handwriting on the wall. The German Democratic organ at St. Louis peremptorily denies that Stewart is pledged against Emancipation, and claims support for him on the ground of his owning no claves, while Rollins has twenty or more of them; and all men do see that, if Kansas be made a Free State, Missouri cannot long resist the influences which on three sides woo her to the flag of Free Labor. Should Fremont be again our candidate in 1860, we believe he will carry Missouri, and that the close of his term will find her a Free State. And we shall hope for her vote for any good R-publican.

Look for a moment at Kansas. They scoffed when we said that the 'election of Buchanan would consign her to Slavery. Yet there she is, a Slave Territory this moment by virtue of that election. The edicts of the Territorial Legislature fraudulently elected by Missouri servitors of the Slave Power are to-day upheld and enforced in Kausas by Federal judges and Federal bayonets; and those edicts recognize Slavery as legally established there and punish every resistance to its authority or its will. Slaves are introduced and held, bought and sold, in Kansas, in leftance of Popular Sovereignty, by virtue only of Federal tribunals and bayonets. Gov. Walker is encamped against Lawrence at the head of a Federal army; he denounces the attempts of its people at self-government as rebellion and treason; and he threatens to collect by the strong arm the begns taxes and prevent the Free State election this day to be held.' No such assumption of despotic authority was ever before made in this country. In the Wnisky Rebeltion, and in the Dorr Revolution in Rhode Island, troops were employed to enforce judicial processes, never to prevent an election beld to be invalid and unauthorized. The Dorr party in Rhode Island held woor three elections, chose State officers, organzed a Legislature and passed any number of acts. without interference or molestation from either Federal or State authorities: no Federal Administration could have stopped one of these elections by its bayonets without destroying itself. When a conflict of authorities and laws is judicially made known, the Executive may interpose on the side of the legitimate authority; not before. Had John Tyler, who was notoriously hostile to the Suffrage party in Rhode Island, sent on troops to stop the election of Dorr or the assembling of his Legislature, he would have narrowly, if at all, escaped

To-day, the Federal authority is the sole effective support of Slavery in Kansas. To day, if Bushanan and Walker are right, Slavery is as legal in Kausas as in Louisians. To-day, by a decision of the Democratic majority of the United States Supreme Court, which that majority did not venture to pronounce until the election of Buchanan had decided that Slavery is stronger in our Government than Freedom, not only Kansas but all our Territories, including even those from which Congress, in bills rejuctantly signed by President Polk, expressly excluded it, are legally open to the staveholder, and only await his presence to render them in fact what hey are in law. To-day, Slavery is struggling, under the patronage of the "National Democracy," for the prependerance in Oregon, a Territory lying in the average latitude of the two Canadas. and has hopes of success. To-day, the great Overland Mail-route through the heart of our country to the Pacific, from which so much was hoped for California and the growth and settlement of the great pastoral region on both sides of the Rocky Mountains, is being deflected circuitously through Arksusss, Texas and Arrezonia, to the utter rain of its usefolness, for no purpose but to enlarge and strengthen the power of Slavery in our Union. To-day, the great struggle for the ascendency of Free Labor or Slave Labor in our Union is s earnest and immiment as ever, and the progress of the Human Race awaits and depends on its result. The Republicans received a Bunker Hill ebeck in the last Presidential contest, but it did not

dishearten and will not disorganize them. Even

though our Long Island and retreat through New-

Jersey should lie immediately before us, our march will be firm and soldierly, for we feel that Saralogs and Yorktown are beend. Trials and the heart-sickness of hope deferred' cannot shake our censtancy, for we know that the ultimate victory must be, as ever, with the Right, and that

-" Freedom's battle, once begun, Bequestied from bleeding sire to son, Though baffled off, is ever won."

The persons and the presses which are exulting in the idea of the failure of the attempt at improvements in our merchant marine service by the abolition of advance pay, are perhaps a little too fast. We do not understand that the state of things in this City, and the terms on which crews are now shipped, are at all such as to justify the assertion that our merchants have backed out of their resolutions and knocked under to the sailor landlords and the shipping masters; and, whatever may be the case here, the fact certainly is not so in other important ports. Witness the following paragraph from The Boston Herald of the 31st ult.:

"A number of our most extensive ship-owners held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the Board of Trade rooms, in the Exchange, and discussed the question of advance wages to seamen. They appeared to feel confident that the movement will be successful in this coin east the movement will be successful in taking city, and Mr. Hooper, of the firm of Appleton & Hooper, stated that there had been no great difficulty in obtaining seamen under the no-advance system—that a number of ships have left port under the new regulations, and he thought that union on the part of the merchants would certainly carry the reform through."

That certainly does not look as though the Boaton merchants intended to be hustled off of their own quarter-decks, and what can be done in Boston certainly can be done here.

It is one of the great advantages of the change proposed in the way of shipping men, that it will give, both to the men themselves and to the employers, the opportunity of some choice in relation to each other. It will enable employers who are willing to treat their men justly, or even generously, to make a demonstration of that fact, and to bring it home to the knowledge of the sea-going public: while, on the other hand, it will give the men an opportunity to exercise a choice as to the vessel in which, and the owners for whom, they will sail. Hitherto, the shipping a crew has been very much like a Chinese marriage. Neither party has been permitted to see the other till after the bargain was complete, and of course disappointment has been rather the rule than the exception.

It certainly will not escape our shrewd merchants, that now, at the introduction of the new system, is the time to bestir themselves, and to make themselves known. A little judicious generosity at this moment, and the readiness to enecupter, if need be, some little extra expense and trouble, may be the means of establishing for some houses, and some masters, and some vessels, a-reputation that will last them for years, and will always insure them picked crews. Under the old systemby which every ship, no matter how good her outfit, or how just and generous her owners-was obliged to take just such a crew as the shipping-master might put on board, and according to which it was all a matter of mere chance whether the best ships and best officers did not get the worst men-the owners certainly had but very little inducement to be particular as to the sort of officers whom they employed, or as to the provisions which they made for the comfort of the men. It is one of the greatest recommendations of the proposed change, that it tends to establish a natural relation between good ships, good officers, good owners and good crews; and that both sailors and owners, instead of all standing on the same level and being moved about hither and thither at the pleasure of the shipping masters, without any choice or volition of their own, like the pieces on a checker board, will be enabled benceforth to play their own game, and to find the places naturally due to the qualities which

All the worst sailors, and all the worst owners, and all the worst officers, have a common interest, along with all the worst shipping masters and boarding-house keepers, in perpetuating the old system. According to that system, good and bad all stand upon the same level, and no discrimination is On the other hand, by the new system those owners who are willing to give good treatment and good pay, and, what is of still more consequence, who will take care to provide good officers, will be sure of having good crews. The new system involves extra trouble, no doubt, especially in first introducing it; but it is a trouble that will pay; and we are sure that the better part of our ship-owners and merchants understand their own interests too well, to say nothing of the claims of humanity, to allow such an opportunity to slip through their fingers.

The speech of the Hon. Peter T. Able, the Kensas law partner of Stringfellow, made at Platte City, Missouri, and of which we published an abstract on Saturday from The Missouri Democrat, is altogether too important a document to be passed by without further notice. In the five or six years past, the Free States have constantly suffered from feeling too secure. It is plain, from Mr. Able's speech, that the Missouri slaveholders, with whom originated the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, the Border-Ruffian invasion of Kansas, and the Bogus Code, have not yet, by any means, given up the hope of making Kaneps a Slave State; nor till she is fairly in the Union, with a Constitution prohibiting Slavery, ought the vigilance of the North on this subject to be for one moment relaxed. or its suspicious put to sleep.

The account which Mr. Able gives of the various changes of name which the Pro-Slavery party of Kansas has undergone is both instructive and amusing. The slaveholders and Slavery-extenders fairly and squarely announced themselves, at first. as the "Pro-Slavery party." It was under this name that the polls of Kansas were invaded for the first time and the existing bogus system organized. In process of time, it was found, however, that there were a considerable number of persons in the Territory ready enough to submit to this usurpation, though really opposed to Slavery. In order, therefore, to include them, the name of the party was changed from "Pro-Slavery" to "Law-and Order:" and it was under this name that the forays were made upon Lawrence, and the attempt two or three times repeated to drive the Free-State mer by force out of the Territory. But this attempt having failed, the Presidential election having taken place, and the population of the Territory baving reseived considerable accessions, it was now judged best to change the name of the party still again, and to take the title of National Democrate. The object of this last change of name is thus candidly and distinctly stated by Mr. Able: "It would bring them into favor with the Administration and with Congress, and at the same time secure to their party the services of the Free-State

substance and fact the same-a party exclusively and zealously devoted to the introduction of Slavery inte Kansas.

Such, according to Mr. Able, was the history of he Pro-Slavery party. Under all its names it had remained "sound on the goose," and the charge that the Pro-Slavery men in Kansas had sold out to the Free-Soilers was utterly false. Upon the subject of Walker's appointment and the drift of his policy Mr. Able thus expressed himself:

policy Mr. Able thus expressed himself:

"In regard to Governor Walker, he said he did not inderse everything he had said, but was not prepared to take grounds against him yet. Walker was a good manager and a keen man, and he thought he understood him. He believed, when Walker held his secret councils with the President and his Cabinet, that they were chalking out a policy for Kansas. The people should remember, said he, that a majority of the Cabinet were Southern men, and he believed that Walker's trip to the Northern States after his consultations with the President, and all his talk North about Kansas becoming a Free State, had a design in it. The object was to get himself indorsed by the Northern press and the Free-State papers in Kansas, and, after he had succeeded in this, he could put down the Free-State men is Kansas by the strong arm of the Government, and point to his indorsement by the Northern press and the Free-State press in Kansas for his justification. He believed in Walker, though he would not indorse him fully, and believed that he could be managed very easily."

Mr. Able, it will be seen, thinks he understands Mr. Walker, and we are strongly inclined to believe that, in this particular, Mr. Able is correct. That Mr. Walker's trip to the Northern States, after his consultations with the President, and "all "his talk North about Kansas becoming a free "State, had a design in it," as Mr. Able says, we do not doubt, and in stating what that design was. Mr. Able seems to have exactly hit the nait on the bead. "The object was to get himself indorsed by "the Northern press"-such presses, for instance, as The N. Y. Times-" and after he had succeeded "in this he could put down the Free-State men in 'Kansas by the strong arm of the Government, and point to his indersement by the Northern 'press and the Free State press in Kansas "-such presses, for instance, as The Lawrence Herald of Freedom-" for his justification." Gov. Walker's recent military movement on Lawrence certainly looks as though the Governor thought that the time for beginning the suppression by the strong arm had come; and even if the coolness and sagacity of the people of Lawrence should disconcert this maneuver, its failure will not be due to any want of will nor to any "unsoundness" on the part of Governor

But whatever doubts there may be about Walker, as to Ransom, ex-Governor of Michigan, Mr. Cass's agent in Kansas, and the candidate of the Kansas National Democracy, alias Pro-Slavery party, for Delegate to Congress, there could be no doubt whatever. His nomination Mr. Able regards as an excellent move. He was sure to get all the Democrats from the Northern States to a man, while, "on the goose," he was as sound as Surveyer-General Calhoun, or anybody else whomso-

As to the Constitutional Convention about to meet, Mr. Able expressed the opinion that the Constitution they would frame would be submitted to the people. That, as a matter of policy, could not be got over. In fact, precisely the same reasons exist for making that submission which led to the assumption of the name of National Democrats. But then, "due notice would be given to the peo-" ple of Missouri' of the day fixed for taking the vote; and when that was done "the people must " protect their slave property, and get up the same "feeling they once had up," which being accomplished, "that election would be carried as easily s they had carried any of the other elections."

Mr. Able does not deny that the Free-State men have a large majority in the Territory. But then they are resting in security on that fact. They are not on their guard, and, properly managed, success is certain. He knew all about this matter. He had spent a large sum of his own money and had raised a great deal from others, all for Kansas. He knew what was going on, and he did not doubt the

And when we consider that in all previous Territorial elections in Kansas, the admitted majority of the Free-State men has not availed them, it on which to base his confidence. At all events, it seems certain that the organization ordered at Topeks, and of which General Lane is at the head to protect the polls of Kansus against invasion from Missouri, is by no means uncalled for.

As GERRIT SMITH is approunced among the neakers to morrow at the celebration of the anni versary of West India Emancipation, we trust he will improve the opportunity to give to the Colored People who will probably compose the major part of his sudience a full, frank and candid account of the results, so far as he may have ascertained them, of his noble gift of fifty acres of will land each to one thousand poor Blacks of this State. We have vaguely heard that most of them either never migrated to those lands or soon left them, and that not a tithe of them now inhabit or even own the lands so generously donated. Whatever the facts may be, we trust they will now be set

The fact that the Blacks did not generally make those lands their permanent homes is not amazing. In the first place, the lands themselves were com mended by Mr. Smith as of but moderate fertility, were mainly located in the coldest habitable regions of our State, were heavily timbered , and in no respect remarkably inviting Then the donces were not generally accustomed to farm labor, and were still less familiarized to clearing off heavy timber. which is an art by itself, requiring skill as well as sturdy muscle. It is a severe trial for a poor man of family to plunge into a dense wilderness and thence hew out a farm by steady, sturdy industry: and, while pioneers in general seem specially adapted to their rugged life, a considerable propor tion even of the white men who attempt it find i too severe a trial and back out. There are many good excuses for the Blacks who "do just so: but we could wish that at least half of those on whem Mr. Smith so commendably bestowed "a place whereon to stand" had stood thereon until Death called them away. Be the number more or less, we should like to know just how many of them are each this day reposing under his own roof on the land Mr. S. gave them. We are no more enemies of the Blacks on the one

hand than "negro-worshipers" on the other. We demand Found Rights for All Men, not because Blacks and Whites are equal in intellect or moral culture, but because they are alike human beings, and as such entitled to the rights of human beings until they shall individually forfeit the same by crime. We do not expect of the Blacks of this State equal attainments or achievements with Whites, because they do not enjoy equal opportunities. Yet we believe that the children of the emancipated slaves of our own State, who have now er joyed some thirty years of comparative freedom. Democrats from the Northern States." But with ought to be more industrious, energetic, thrifty, all these changes of name, the party remains in

independent, than a majority of them are—that they have not done so well as might fairly have been expected of them, and that the cause of Emancipation throughout the world is thereby embarrascel and retarded. We hold the negroes of New-York morally responsible, in good part, for the bondage of their brethren of the South, and every one of them who seeks to live by any means which does not promote the well-being of mankind a bitterer and more effective upholder of Slavery than any negro-Gov. Wise or decoying Rev. Dr. Ross. this the truth or is it not? If it is the truth, and if half the Free Blacks are, by indolence, pandering and vice, powerfully contributing to perpetuate the enslavement of their brethren, why should it not be thundered in their ears to morrow? Why should not such men as Gerrit Smith and Henry Garnett trace out the social, industrial, intellectual and moral condition of the Negro communities living around us-say on Long Island, in Albany, and in certain districts of this City-and make them the subject of remonstrance and more decided effort? In their private conversation, no men are more frank in acknowledgment and reproof of Negro sloth and wice than Abolitionists: why not speak as plainly in their public appeals, and especially in their direct addresses to the Blacks themselves

The Press, Col. Forney's new Philadelphia paper, nade its first appearance on Saturday. Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie is announced as Assistant Editor, mainly in the Literary department, which gives ample and gratifying evidence of his ability and industry. The Press is decidedly the best paper of its politics ever issued in Philadelphia, and will command a generous support if the Editor is determined to profit by this wide experience and make a newspaper for the People and not for any clique or coterie. Its politics willnot (and should not) restrict its circulation, if they are commended candid'y, temperately, and with an unfailing consciousness that men may differ widely in perfect bonesty and with a sincere intent on both sides to promote the public weal.

From the Washington letter of The Press we clip the following:

"Col. James L. Orr of South Carolina, and the Hon. John S. Phelps of Missouri, are both spoken of for Speaker of the next House. Col. Orr will, doubtless, be the man. John S. Phelps, or George W. Jones of Tennesse. will probably be at the head of the Committee of Ways and Means.

"The Clerkship of the House is evidently between Col. Allen of Illinois, the Hon. John L. Robinson of Indiana, and the Hon. David Naar, editor of The Trenton (N. J.) True American. The South will not ask for both Speaker and Clerk, of course.

"There can be little or no doubt that the erection of a new Presidential mansion will be one of the meas-"Col. James L. Orr of South Carolina, and the Hon.

a new Presidential mansion will be one of the measures that will receive the tavorable action of the next Congress. The President has acted wisely in refusing to reside in the present building during the unhealthy

THE LATEST NEWS. MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

LOSS OF THE BARK MONASCO WITH FIFTY SWEDISH PASSENGERS. Boston, Saturday, Aug. 1, 1857.

A dispatch from St. Pierre Miguelon, dated July 27, tates that the bark Monasco of Warren, Me., from Gottenburg for New-York, was totally lost near Buren, Newfoundland, on the 21st inst., together with fifty Swedish steerage passengers. The captain and his wife, the crew and six passengers were saved. The crew and the six passengers were landed at St. Pierre, and were sent on to New-York in the brig Louis Giller, by the American Consul. The Captain goes

THE PERSIA'S NEWS.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 2-p. m. Our latest intelligence from Newfoundland is dated o'clock this morning, at which time nothing had been heard of the steamer Persia. We are unable to get any response from any of the offices east of this city this evening, and therefore presume the line is out of

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN EN-GLAND AND NEWFOUNDLAND. HALIFAX Saturday, Aug. 1, 1857. Private advices from England are to the effect that the British Government has agreed to guarantee £3,000 sterling per annum, in addition to the £7,000 granted by Newoundland, for direct steam commucication between England and St. John's, N. F., and that as Mr. Cunard declines terminating his mail contract for St. John's until its expiration in 1863, an arrangement will probably be made with the North Atlantic Steam Company, to run a steamer fortnightly between Liverpool and St. John's. This, with the mail brought by the Cunard steamers to this port, and thence forwarded to St. John's, will give the Newfoundland people weekly mails from Liverpool.

HEAVY RAINS IN THE SOUTH.

HEAVY HAINS IN THE SOUTH.

WASHINGTON, Aug., 2, 1857.

On Friday there was a deluge of rain from Macon to Montgomery. Bridges were carried away and embarkments injured. Trains were stopped in different directions. The crops were much damaged. Floods of the rivers were feared as the rains throughout the South continue daily.

27,955 227,151 20,370 139,495 The value of the imports 41,556 in the corresponding 52,152 week in 1856 was 700,249 215,585 Increase in 1837, 337,555

FROM BERMUDA .- By the arrival of the brig T. M. Mayhew, we have Bernauda papers of the 21st July.
On the morning of the 18th, four men of the 26th regiment, at Georges, attempted to desert in a sailat. Suspicion attached to an American whaling schooner then lying in the harbor, as privy to the movement, and an embargo was put upon her sailing for that day. On the 19th the boat was discovered 20 miles off, mastless and tossing on the waves, and was pursued and captured. The deserters surrendered

The Hon, Rufus Choate has been selected as Orato before the Alumni Association of Dartmouth College 'or rext year, and the Hon. George P. Marsh of Burlington, Vt., as substitute.

FIRE.-A fire broke out about 2 o'clock on Saturday morning in the tin-shop of Mr. Engler, in Steube street, Jersey City. The firemen were early on the spot, and extinguished the flames. Fifty dollars will probably cover the damage done.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK AT BOWDOIN COLLEGE, AUGUST 3 TO 6 .- Monday-Prize declamation by the Junior Class in the Congregational Church at 7 clock p.m. Tuesday-Exercises before the Literary Societies at 3 o'clock p. m.; Oration by the Rev. A P. Peabody, D. D., of Portsmouth, N. H.; Poem by P. Peabedy, D. D., of Portsmouth, N. H.; Foem by the Rev. Henry W. Parker of New-Bedford, Mass. In the evening, a concert of music will be given by Dodworth's Band of New-York, in the Congregational Church, to commence at 8 o'clock; doors open at 7. Wednesday—Commencement Day.

Thursday—The Phi Beta Kapps Fraternity will hold their annual meeting in the Chemical Lecture room, at 8 o'clock a. m. Exercises at the Congregation of Church at Il o'clock a. m. Oration by Prof.

reem, at 80 clock B. m. Exercises at the Congrega-tional Church, at II o'clock B. m. Oration by Prof. San uel Harris. D. D., of Bangor. At 24 o'clock p. m., the Hon. Edward Everett, LL. D., will deliver, his discourse on Washington, in the Cougregational Church. Admission by ticket, the proceeds to be applied to the purchase of Mount Verson.

FROM WASHINGTON. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1857. Lord Napier has had several prolonged interviews with Gen. Cass, relative to subjects of correspondence between the two Governments, during the present week. To-day the conference was unnsually protracted. There is now almost perfect agreement between the United States and Greet Britain. Their policy in respect to China, Central America and Mexico is identical. Lord Napier has signified to Gen. Herran that New-Granada could not expect British sympathy or support in refusing the reparation demanded by the United States for the massacre of April, 1856. Gen. Cass has reciprocated by assuring Lord Napier that, although the have no cause of war against China, we desire to see that Empire opened to the commerce of the

The general outbreak of the Sepoys will, no doubt The general outbreak of the Sepoys will, no doubt-cause a suspension of the war against the Chinese, as it will produce a diversion of the army and navy employed. In this case, the duty of protecting foreign interests in Chinese ports will devolve upon the American and French fleets. Some trouble and annovance have been caused by the legal proceed-ings against the officers of the British cruiser which captured the Panchita. Gen. Cass has informed Lord Napier that his department has no control over the Courts, but that the Government will exert its power to secure the officers from vexatious life-

It appears that more decisive measures are to be taken to break up the Cuban slave-trade. It is to the discredit of this Government and the disgrace of your city that a nest of Spaniards and Portu-guese are permitted to make New-York the center of their operations for fitting out and supplying the vessels engaged in this infamous traffic. With the suppression of the trade that interest will fall, and the capital now invested in it will seek other means

A very remarkable fact has been communicated to me by a gentleman who sympathizes with the South in all questions connected with Slavery. He says that the vessel lately seized and examined at says that the vessel lately seized and examined at Savannab, Georgia, upon suspicion of being engaged in the slave trade, but released for want of proof, had really been prepared for a voyage to Africa, and that her owners intend to bring into Savannah a cargo of slaves from Dahomey. If the several laws for the suppression of the traffic beatrought to bear against the legality of the enterprise, they will take position against the right of the General Government to prohibit the importation of merchandise essential to the interests of the South. Should such a conflict of State and Federal author-

Should such a conflict of State and Federal author-

ity arise, it cannot be doubted that it would be de-cided in favor of the South, and that the slave-trade would be formally established under the principles The personal friends of the President suppose that he may remain at Bedford much lenger than of the Dred Scott decision.

that he may remain at Denivit has been greatly has been stated. Mr. Buchanan has been greatly has been stated. He fatigued by the pressure of office-seckers. He wishes to be rid of their importunities during the hot weather. He also wishes to retain in his hands the greatest possible number of valuable appointments intil the meeting of Congress, in order to Southern malcontents with arguments addressed to their interests. The time has come for applying to the South its own maxims of governing by a judicious use of the patronage. Brown and Jeff. Davis are showing their teeth in Mississippi, and all over the South are arising little anti-Walker cliques, which, unless mollified by the appointment of their leaders to something handsome, will be converted into anti-Buchanan clubs. Unless the President conduct himself with great discretion and nerve, be will be denounced by these patriots as an Abolitionist. Southern malcontents with arguments addressed to

THE MINNESOTA CONFUSION.

The St. Paul Pioneer of July 27th has the following ecount of the election in Pembina County, on the strength of which the Slave Democracy claim aix Delegates in the Convention about to form a Constitution for Minnesota. We ask The Journal of Commerce to let its readers see both sides, as ours do:

merce to let its readers see both sides, as ours do:

ALL ABOUT PEMBINA!—By the arrival of Mr. H.

L. Baldwin from Pembina on Saturday, we are placed
in possession of the actual returns of the Delegate
Election there, which we hasten to lay before our
eaders. Mr. Baldwin is one of the pioneers of the
West, and an old resident of this city, so that his
tatements may be implicitly relied on as correct.

Mr. Baldwin says that the voters of Pembina City
on the west side of the river got together on the lat
Monday in June and drew up a ticket to be voted for
on the east side of the river, and knowing by the previsious of the Enabling Act that the west side had no
part in the election, the polls there were not opened.

on the east side of the Red River he says there were two places of voting, and the ticket—Damocratic of course and the only one in the field—was composed of four candidates, and ran as follows: Jos. Rolette, Jerome St. Martre, J. P. Wilson, Joseph Versere.

Of these Joseph Rolette and Jerome St. Martre

or there, Joseph Robits and Jerome St. hardware were both from the west side of the river, outside "the boundaries of the proposed State," and of the remaining two, J. P. Wilson, a resident of Minacapolis, was then on a flying trip to Sheyenne (300 miles from the election precinct), and had never been near Pembina in his life. Joseph Versere was a half-breed living on the eart side—the only one on the ticket eligible to

election.

Mr. Baldwin (a Democrat himself) was present, but perceiving that a game of high-handed fraud was being played, refused to participate, and threatened to "post" every, man who became an accomplice in

being played, refused to participate, and threatened to "post" every, man who became an accomplice in the crime.

Well, the farce went on, and Mr. Baldwin accortained at night from the "Judges of Election" that there had been only eleven (11) votes cast, all told and that five (5) of these came from Pembina City, on the west side. This would leave six Simon-pure voters to elect four delegates; but now Gorman and his tools, Becker, Sherburne, Flandrau, Sibley, Brown & Co., incolently claim six delegates, or precisely one delegate to every voter!

The two extra men whom they have fraudulently sun mored to the regate of collapsing Democracy are

The two extra men whom they have fraudulently sun mored to the rescue of collapsing Democracy radius and McFetridge, who is Custom-House Officer at Pembina, and who was clerk at the bogus election, the ridiculous details of which we give above, and shalf-bred cousin of Relette's. All these six are now sitting in the Democratic "Convention," to frame a Constitution for the free people of Minnesota. To the truth of the above facts Mr. B. is willing to make affidavit.

There, the particulars of this stupendous fraud, which the Gorman rebels hoped would be hidden in the shedow of its own mexplored obscurity, are before the world. On these six is the whole farce of the Revolutionists leaning for an apology, as without

the world. On these six is the whole large of the Revolutionists leaning for an apology, as without these they would be—even admitting the other half a dozen of their begus "members" to be Simon-pura—in a helpless minority of eleven. A fair and candid statement of facts is now before the people, and, without a comment, we leave all honest men to deduce their own inferences.

CUSTOM-HOUSE DOINGS.

There were busy and exciting times at the Customlioure on Friday and Saturday, the ax of the Collector's guillotine baving commenced its work on the former day, and continued its operations of beheading up o the hour of closing shop on Saturday. The importance of Friday was, too, increased by its being the menthly pay-day, and also by the promulgation of ome new orders, prominent among which was the prishing to each attaché a badge designating his potion, to be hereafter worn during business hours.

Heretofore frauds have not been unfrequent from manthorized parties personating Custom-House off cials, and the adoption of this badge is designed by Collector Schell, and will undoubtedly have the effect of stopping such villainies. The badge is a rilverplated medallion, with the United States Coat of Arms, and the number and title of the officer in relief. As each officer received his pay, one of these badges was handed him, with the direction for wearing it. As a general thing this new regulation was not favorably received by the officials.

A new system of payment was also introduced. Instead of a check from the Auditor upon the Cashier of the Custom-House, the officers were all paid by a check upon Assistant-Treasurer Cisco, signed by the Collector bimself. This system of paying off will give both the Collector and Sub Treasurer additional labor,

but is in strict accordance with the provisions of the Sub-Treasury law.

Mr. Schell was completely overrun during the office.